

ILEX GLABRA AND A NEW STATION FOR KALMIA LATIFOLIA IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The Inkberry, *Ilex glabra* (L.) Gray, has never been validly reported to occur naturally in New Hampshire. However, it has long been known to be present in Maine on Isle au Haut as well as in Nova Scotia.

The frequency of stations for it in Essex County south of the Merrimack River, suggests that one might expect to find it in similar habitats along the coast in Rockingham County, New Hampshire.

In October 1950 some fragments of Inkberry were mailed to me from Seabrook accompanied by a brief discussion of the plants' whereabouts, the inference being that the station was within the boundaries of New Hampshire.

Not until 1954, was it convenient to arrange a visit to the *Ilex*-colony. But in March of that year, though temporarily viewed with some quite undeserved suspicion as a vandal, I was permitted to see the somewhat straggling and recently molested colony, and was even encouraged to bring away a small living plant. The herbarium specimen which unfortunately is meagre, though quite adequate for verification, is deposited in the University of New Hampshire Herbarium. The colony definitely is in New Hampshire, but rather less than a half mile from Massachusetts.

It will be interesting to watch the progress of this colony. Recent growth of shading *Pinus Strobus* in the immediate vicinity suggests vegetational changes perhaps detrimental to the plant's growth. Possibly in earlier times the colony was more vigorous and extensive and what we have now is a mere remnant of a much larger stand. Out of respect for the wishes of the owners in the matter, more precise information concerning the plant's whereabouts will not now be published.

Kalmia latifolia L. is one of numerous species which have mostly disjunct ranges in New Hampshire. Reaching the northeastern limit of its range in south-central and southeastern Maine, Mountain-laurel becomes increasingly more frequent as one approaches its more or less continuous area beginning in New Hampshire, west of the Merrimack River and including those upland townships which are adjacent to Massachusetts or which lie not many miles to the north. Unlike many other

species of southern distribution, *Kalmia latifolia* does not extend northward appreciably in the Connecticut Valley. Fernald¹ summarizing botanical studies made in western Cheshire County during three summers, reported it from only one station. He described it as "Forming an extensive thicket by the Ashuelot River, Gilsum," while H. G. Jesup² mentioned only the well known Squam Lake Station. *Kalmia latifolia* is a normal constituent of the acid upland forests of southwestern New Hampshire becoming only occasional in the different type of forest of the Connecticut Valley. To the east of the Merrimack River, Mountain-laurel again is very localized in the dominant White Pine Region of southeastern New Hampshire. Specimens are represented in herbaria from favorable sites in southeastern New Hampshire where locally the plant is luxuriant, in the townships of Pelham, Windham, Sandown and Barrington. Doubtless it occurs elsewhere in this region but to most persons living there, *Kalmia latifolia* is either totally unknown as a native or is exceedingly rare.

Farther northward in New Hampshire as in Maine the plant becomes less frequent. Reports from creditable observers have reached me of colonies in New Durham and Effingham. These I have not visited, but an herbarium specimen from Chase Hill in Albany, confirms the existence of a vigorous colony there with which I am familiar.

In central New Hampshire, there is the isolated colony near Squam Lake in Holderness, evident from the highway and familiar to all. This I had always believed to be the most outlying stand in this part of New Hampshire. But in mid-July 1954, in company with Mr. Radcliffe Pike, I visited Peaked Hill Pond, in Thornton, Grafton County, to investigate a report of "Rhododendron" in the vicinity. A half-acre of "Rhododendron" near the southern shore turned out to be two or more acres of Mountain-laurel. The colony occurs in deciduous woods, with a scattered admixture of large hemlocks and is somewhat away from the water on the southern and southeastern sides of the pond. The growth of laurel is noticeably dwarf, most of the plants not exceeding 3 or 4 feet in height, in marked

¹ RHODORA, 3: 235, September 1901.

² A catalogue of the Flowering Plants and Higher Cryptogams found within about thirty miles of Hanover, New Hampshire, 26 (1891).

contrast to some of the colonies in southeastern New Hampshire which contain plants averaging much higher than a man's height. Here at nearly 1200 feet altitude in an area exposed to winds from the north the necessity for protection by deep snow in severe winter weather may account in some way for the low stature of the plants. Peaked Hill Pond is rather less than 30 miles northeast of Hanover and not more than 15 miles, as the crow flies, from the area of *Kalmia latifolia* at Squam Lake. Specimens from Thornton are deposited in the Herbaria of the University of New Hampshire and the New England Botanical Club.—A. R. HODGDON, UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

A NEW VARIETY OF *SOLIDAGO ULMIFOLIA*.—*Solidago ulmifolia* Muhl., var. **palmeri** Cronq. var. nov. Caulibus pilis patentibus obtectis.

TYPE: *Palmer 24111*, shaded sandstone slopes, north side, near top of Magazine Mt., Logan Co., Arkansas, October 14, 1923; deposited at the New York Botanical Garden. ADDITIONAL SPECIMENS: Arkansas: Garland Co., *Palmer 29092*, *29194*; *Demaree 11001*, *20498*, *20512*, *21836*. Logan Co.: *Palmer 24180*; *Demaree 8072*. Perry Co.: *Demaree 20145*. Pope Co.: *Demaree 19876*. Yell Co.: *Demaree 15942*. Alabama: County undetermined: *Buckley s.n.*, October, 1838, without further data; *Biltmore Herb. 15003*, Avondale.

The var. *ulmifolia*, with the stems essentially glabrous below the inflorescence, is largely replaced in the Ouachita region of Arkansas by the var. *palmeri*. The existence of two specimens of var. *palmeri* from Alabama in the herbarium of the New York Botanical Garden indicates that the hairy-stemmed phase of the species is not purely local, however, and the limits of its range remain to be determined.

Several of the specimens (including the type) here cited as *S. ulmifolia* var. *palmeri* were annotated by K. K. Mackenzie with an apparently unpublished binomial using the epithet *palmeri* in conjunction with the genus *Solidago*. The treatment of the new variety was inadvertently omitted by me from an earlier paper dealing with eastern American goldenrods, with the result that the name as used on page 428 of volume 3 of Gleason's Illustrated Flora is technically a nomen nudum.—ARTHUR CRONQUIST, THE NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN.

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